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A. S. WATSON & CO.,
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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1908.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 27TH, 1908.

The correspondence which the Times has published from its Peking correspondent, Dr. Morrison, with regard to the French demands for reparation for the violation of the Tongking frontier appears to have given no little offence in France, and the Temps particularly has more than once deprecated the line Dr. Morrison has taken in the matter. We do not know the nature of the dispatch which excited the wrath of the Temps just a fortnight ago, but the earlier dispatches which evoked criticism are contained in copies of the Times already to hand by mail. We can find in them, however, nothing more than a moderate presentation of the views which are taken of the demands in Chinese Government circles in Peking. Dr. Morrison telegraphed that the Chinese deeply regretted the incidents on the Tongking frontier and desired to make full reparation, but they condemned three of the demands as unjust and unreasonable, and he mentioned the demand for a railway concession as being considered to be a return to the policy of former days, "long since abandoned by all Legations." Since that dispatch was telegraphed from Peking the comments which have appeared in the Chinese papers have shown that Dr. Morrison had accurately gauged the feeling among the Chinese in the capital. Chinese Public Opinion, a small newspaper printed in English, which has recently been started in Peking to represent the point of view

of the Chinese on questions of international interest, published a very strongly worded article on the subject about a fortnight ago, bearing the caption "Recrudescence of the Gunboat Policy," in which it referred to the French demands as bluster and browbeating, and said that, had the Chinese Government with malice prepense attacked and slain half the Tonkinese army, France would scarcely have been justified in demanding more than she has done. As is well known, the French authorities allege that the troops concerned in the incidents for which reparation is demanded were regular Chinese troops, but on the part of the Chinese this is denied and the French authorities have been challenged to produce the proof. If the statements which were published in the Tongking papers at the time are reliable there should be very little difficulty in furnishing this proof, but we gather from the Chinese papers that France has not been prompt to do so. However, it is interesting to note that the Chinese contention is that the offenders were rebels, and the French Colonial Authorities are accused of displaying "a conspicuous lack of friendliness in permitting the organisation by the revolutionary party in French territory of raiding bodies of Chinese who from French territory seized on December 4th last Nam Kuan, and in April, the frontier village of Laokuy and in according these rebels against a friendly neighbour rights as belligerents." This will, of course, be contested. At the present time the French Authorities have under arrest some hundreds of "reformers" whom they have captured near the frontier and deprived of their arms and ammunition. The ingenious argument has been employed by the Peking paper already alluded to that even if the affairs on the frontier were due to an error of judgment on the part of the Chinese regular forces, "the French have only themselves to blame for what can only be looked upon as foolishly reckless in sending into a disturbed district a small body of troops to reconnoitre, or in other words, on a quest of inquisitiveness, to ascertain how the rebels were getting on against the Imperial Troops. Their action, the paper went on to say, rendered them very liable to be mistaken for allies of the rebels or even for a body of these men disguised, "and they certainly neglected the obviously necessary duty of advising the Chinese authorities of their intention of being in the neighbourhood." There is quite possibly a good deal of truth in the statement that rebels did go over in great numbers from Tongking, and it is not unlikely that arms and ammunition reached them from French territory. That many rebels fled thither when the Imperial troops proved victorious there is no denying, as the French authorities have arrested large numbers of them. It is understood that France has consented to China's demand for an inquiry into the matter, with a view to ascertaining the truth of the statements contained in the French case for reparation. As the Chinese Government has declared its readiness to make full reparation where they are proved at fault, some satisfactory basis of settlement will doubtless in due course be reached.

Meanwhile it is worth noticing that the claim for a concession to France to build a railway from Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shensi province, to Singan-fu, the capital of Shensi province, which the Chinese Government has published as forming one of the French demands in connection with the frontier troubles, is denied by the Temps as having any connection with these episodes. This demand, the Temps states, belongs to a group of railway affairs which are the object of pourparlers between Germany, Belgium, and France with the Chinese Government. The evident object of this extension is to give convenient access to the rich province of Szechuen, and the outcome of these pourparlers will therefore be awaited with considerable interest. One result of the demands formulated by France will doubtless be the more effective policing of the Tongking frontier on both sides, for the blame for the trouble cannot be laid entirely on the shoulders of China.

Saturday's return contained six cases of plague, bringing up the total for the year to 1,041.

A fatal accident occurred at the Kowloon Docks on Saturday when Wong Tai Sang, a fitter, accidentally fell from the roof of the boiler shop and was killed.

A wire has been received from H.E. W. Ting Fung stating that the approximate date of the arrival of the U. S. Fleet in Chinese waters will be the 14th September.

The Chinese merchants abroad have, says the Hankow Mail, telegraphed to the Peking Government that they are willing to subscribe towards the navy reorganization fund.

Regulations to apply to foreign warships visiting Chinese ports have been drafted and will shortly be submitted to the Throne for approval.

The "Tenyo Maru" completed a record run from Honolulu to San Francisco. A good deal of repatriating was required by the new liner before she left the American port on July 11 for the East.

We have been informed by the American Consulate General that the following telegram was received yesterday at noon: "Manila, 26th July, 9.50 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon near or over Balintang Channel, direction unknown."

Monday, August 3rd, is a bank holiday, and His Excellency the Governor has directed that it shall be observed as a holiday by the Government Departments, with the exception of the Police Magistrates' Department.

A violent death is reported to have occurred at the railway works at Shatin last week. A coolie employed on the works below attempted to jump on a cage as it was ascending the shaft, and was crushed between the top of the tunnel and the cage.

The balance sheet of the Globus Insurance Company of Hamburg, of which Messrs. Carliowitz and Company, are the local agents, shows that the capital fully subscribed amounts to £200,000 and the reserve funds amount to £233,993 8s. 5d. The assets are valued at £457,473 0s. 9d.

Orders for the vessels of China's new navy will, says Chinese Public Opinion, be given by the Government to British builders. There are several reasons for this selection. The officials in charge are mostly Greenwich students and the reputation of the British navy is superior to that of any other navy in the world.

Mr. Alexander Melville, late chief engineer of the s.s. "Powhattan", died at the Government Civil Hospital yesterday. Deceased had been in hospital only three days, and his sudden death will come as a surprise to his many friends in the East, also to his people in Dundee, his native place, where he was expected to arrive shortly.

The Indian watchman who is alleged to have shot the Chinese ticket collector on the s.s. "Linton" was charged before Mr. J. F. Kemp at the Police Court on Saturday with shooting Tsang Wing Chang with the intention of committing murder. Defendant pleaded not guilty, and the hearing of the case was adjourned.

Three doctors, Chan Lion Fong, Lu Yung Fien and Chan Pin Kwan are in attendance upon His Imperial Majesty Kwai Hwa who is ill. He is suffering from mela in the ears, pains in the back and a great inclination to sleep. A daily bulletin is sent by the Chamberlain to the various boards and to the Viceroy and Governors of Provinces, together with a copy of the remedies prescribed.

A Chief of Police says: "We have lately been honoured with visits from quite a crowd of Fire Insurance representatives. Messrs. Playfair, Fallo n, Trenchard-Davies, and Fomberton have recently passed through, and at the present moment H. M. Gorton of the "Sun Fire" H. M. Webb of "B. and S.", Shanghai, and H. S. Milligan of the London and Lancashire are with us."

An advertisement among to-day's business announcements intimates that the firm name of Grossmann and Co. disappears from the list of Hongkong commercial houses, and in its place we have the firm of Messrs. H. Robitsek and Reia, who have taken over the assets and liabilities of the old firm. Mr. J. C. Kitamant, who was in partnership with Mr. H. Ehmer in the firm of Grossmann and Co. becomes a partner in the new firm.

A nephew of Verdi, the famous Italian composer, has died in Manila from dysentery. The deceased, whose name is given as Donny Verdi, was born in Washington. "An adventurer in every sense of the word," says a Manila paper, "a man who aced the ordinary conventions of society, although entitled to the best in the world by birth, breeding and education, he lived as he found life where he found it. At one time a practising physician, then an enlisted man in the army, then an officer of volunteer cavalry, later an officer of volunteer infantry, then again an enlisted man in the regular service long enough to receive an appointment as an officer of the Philippine scouts, he died a civilian employe in the quartermaster's department."

LOCAL SPORT.

WATER POLO.

This afternoon the adjourned match between H.M.S. "Tamar" and the 37th Co. R.G.A. will be played at the V.R.C. enclosure. A good game is anticipated. The following are the fixtures in the fourth round of the Shield Competition: V.R.C. play the Royal Engineers on Wednesday; H.M.S. "Tamar" vs. 38th Co. R.G.A. on Friday at 5.30 p.m. and at 7.45 p.m. on the same day the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club vs. the 38th Co. R.G.A.

The following is the league table to date:

Team	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total
V.R.C.	3	3	0	0	3
C.Y.C.	3	3	0	0	3
Royal Engineers	3	2	1	0	4
H.M.S. "Tamar"	3	1	1	1	3
H.M.S. "Tamar"	2	1	1	0	2
37th Co. R.G.A.	2	0	1	1	1
38th Co. R.G.A.	3	0	3	0	0
38th Co. R.G.A.	3	0	1	0	0

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

LONDON, July 24th.

The results in the Marathon Race were as follows:—

Winsor, London	1
Dorando, Italy	2
Hayes, United States	3
Heferson, South Africa	4

There were 55 runners.

LONDON, July 26th.

Dorando, having been assisted, was disqualified, and the race was awarded to Hayes, with Forshaw (United States) third.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra will give a special cup to Dorando.

A CONSTITUTION FOR TURKEY.

LONDON, July 26th.

The Sultan of Turkey has granted a constitution.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

LONDON, July 26th.

The King's prize has been won by Private Gray of the 5th Scottish.

[Winner last year was Lieut. Addison, of the South Australian Corps.]

SERIOUS SITUATION IN BOMBAY.

LONDON, July 26th.

Serious riots have taken place in Bombay. Europeans have been attacked.

The Volunteers were turned out. They fired and killed five of the mob. All the military are under arms and in readiness for action.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

GAMBLING IN THE MALAY STATES.

LONDON, July 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. R. Laidlaw, Liberal Member for Renfrewshire, asked Colonel Seely, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, if the Government would consider the question of refusing to continue licensed gambling in the Malay States after the present lease expires.

Col. Seely in his reply stated that while the Government was desirous of ending the present system, any precipitate action was likely to do more harm than good.

KING AND KAISER.

LONDON, July 23rd.

King Edward will meet the Kaiser at Cronberg on the 11th August.

THE U. S. NAVY.

LONDON, July 23rd.

President Roosevelt, addressing a meeting of prominent naval men at Newport, said that what was wanted was a first class navy or none at all. A purely defensive navy was worthless. The cruise of the battleship fleet had been a most instructive lesson in the reality of the Monroe doctrine which the American people must be prepared to uphold in order to have the right of saying who should be allowed to enter the country in case anyone challenges it.

THE BALKANS.

LONDON, July 23rd.

The Times Sofia correspondent wires that Niaz Bey, leader of the Young Turkey rebels, has established his headquarters at Starova near Lake Ochrida where the rebels have captured the military depot. Four hundred armed Mahomedans have joined Niaz Bey, and the insurrection is spreading at Dibra where arms have been distributed to the Christians.

LATER.

Renter's Constantinople correspondent wires that an Imperial Trade has been issued ordaining the assembling of a Chamber of Deputies, and that orders have been issued to hold elections. There are great rejoicings at this news in Salonika and other centres where the constitution was proclaimed prior to the issue of the Trade.

THE QUEBEC CELEBRATIONS.

LONDON, July 24th.

The Quebec Tercentenary celebrations continue. There has been a reproduction of the landing of Champlain, and a great historical procession illustrative of the history of Canada.

The Mayor of Quebec presented H. R. H. the Prince of Wales with an address in French to which His Royal Highness replied in the same language.

Admiral Jauréguiberry and the American Vice-President also spoke, the latter dwelling on the common aims of Canada and the United States, and eloquently pleading for international arbitration.

LAST WEEK'S THUNDERSTORM.

The thunderstorm which passed over the Colony last Friday night was one of the heaviest experienced here for years. Vivid flashes of lightning were followed by loud peals of thunder, while rain fell in torrents for nearly an hour. In different parts of the city the streets were flooded, while considerable damage has been done to the roads.

Mr. George Grimble's house at Pokfulam was struck by lightning which broke some panes of glass, and carried a brick pillar bodily from the verandah into the garden. Fortunately no one in the house was injured. Mr. Parr, the Commissioner of the Kowloon Customs, who resides at Darledeer, Magazine Gap, The Peak, also suffered much. Most of the retaining walls of his property and the new tennis lawn have given away. A considerable landslide has occurred on the Peak close to Stewart Terrace. Another occurred near the Victoria Hospital, Barker Road, and considerable damage of the same nature was done to the site of the house Mr. Ram is erecting in Barker Road.

When removing debris in Barker road, the coolies unearthed the dead body of a native, and the corpse was removed to the Mortuary. Sanitary Inspector Cotton reported to the police that at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon the front verandah of his house, a three-storey building on Leighton Hill Road, collapsed, and caused damage to the extent of \$2,000. Nobody was injured, but the road in question was partly obstructed. Another subsidence occurred at the Central Sanitary building, where the retaining wall gave way and many tons of earth was carried on to the Military Parade Ground.

News has filtered through slowly from the New Territory on account of the stoppage of communication, but yesterday information was received that a number of temporary bridges on the Kowloon-Canton Railway line had been destroyed, and that part of the embankment on which the temporary line is constructed had been washed away. A parapet wall on the Taiipo Road, three-quarters of a mile above the three mile stone, also collapsed. At Sheung Shui village Indian Constable No. 570 had a narrow escape from drowning. He attempted to cross a stream which was running a banker, and was carried away by the current. With great difficulty two comrades rescued him, and he was carried to the nearest out-station in an unconscious condition. There, after the treatment for the apparently drowned had been applied, he recovered.

CANTON.

NEW CHINESE PRESS LAWS.

The Superintendent of Police has been directed by His Excellency Viceroy Chang to distribute copies of the new Press Laws to all the local Press. The editors on receipt of them protested against certain clauses, and petitioned to the Chief of Police to obtain certain alterations and amendments. They pointed out that while editors are liable to a fine of not less than \$3 and not exceeding \$30 for publishing libellous articles, there was no provision whereby the prosecuted editors might obtain redress or damages in the event of the complainant failing to prove the alleged libel. Such one-sided laws, they argue, would encourage people to bring actions against the press. Actions of this description would be so numerous that the Courts would have no time to attend to other matters. Another clause prohibits the publication of matter concerning international, military and naval affairs when notice has been given to the Press by the respective departments. Penalties are provided in the event of such notice being ignored. The petition sent by the Press asks that the Government shall notify the Press in due time concerning the publication of news "to the publication of which they object and in the event of any newspaper publishing of such news either unintentionally or through insufficient knowledge or want of experience, the Government will only call upon the Press to modify or correct the same."

The shrewd Superintendent of Police replied as follows:— "Received the joint petition of M. K. Pak Yee and others. Laws are for all, and there is no distinction or partiality. You are afraid that the Press Laws provide no redress or damages in the event of actions being instituted against the Press and request that modifications and amendments be made to protect the Press. On investigation I find the 'Pa Ching' Code contains special laws for all malicious and false prosecutions which is applicable to the cases mentioned by you. An action for malicious or false prosecution can only be instituted after due notice is given to the Press to correct the article published, and false accusations will be equally punished whether brought by the Press against persons or by persons against the Press. You must carefully consider what you publish; want of experience or ignorance is no excuse. With regard to the publication of international, military, or naval news, when the publication of such news is prohibited the order must be complied with to avoid complications. 'The range of articles that may disturb the peace of the public, too, is so wide that it is impossible to state every case. You must use your own judgment as you are supposed to be well informed, and often obtain important news even before such news reaches the Government. Your editors are all intelligent men, and if you exercise due care when publishing your articles you will avoid infringing the laws. This department enforces the law impartially. So you need have no apprehension.'"

In characteristic Chinese style, the Press is trying to get round the law, but the Superintendent of Police clearly sees through the game and his reply is very much to the point.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Saturday, July 26th.

BYRON HON. COMMANDER BASIL R. H. TAYLOR R.N. (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

MOORING WITHOUT PERMIT.

The masters of two licensed passenger boats were prosecuted by Constable Langley for unlawfully mooring their boats within 100 yards from the low watermark between the Gas Works at Shektauau and the canal at Bowrington during prohibited hours.

Constable Langley informed the Court that at 10.30 p.m. on the 23rd instant he saw the two sampans lying inshore by the Wing Lok Street wharf. Neither boat had a permit. The second defendant owned both boats.

The first defendant was discharged, and the second was fined \$10, the alternative being one month's imprisonment.

A similar charge was preferred against Leung Fak, a cargo boat master, who was also ordered to pay a fine of \$5.

OBSTRUCTION.

Two boatmen were charged with lying alongside the s.s. "Chipping" in such a manner as to prevent the free access of other vessels to the southern fairway. After hearing the evidence of P. C. Thompson his Worship imposed a fine of \$10 in each case, in default one month's imprisonment.

MY CONCEPTION OF THE PRESIDENCY.

BY WILLIAM H. TAFT.

(From the London Daily Telegraph.)

In the four years that I have been a member of the Cabinet I have become familiar enough with the responsibilities and burdens of the Presidency to know that no man can afford unduly to seek that great office. If he is attracted by honour and power alone, without the hope of being useful, he is unworthy of the honour and unfit for the use of the power. He must prefer for the sake of his own peace of mind never to be President. Confident that the platform on which he stands is for the best interests of the nation, he is untrue to himself and unbecomingly if he does not fight valiantly for election after he accepts the leadership. But, of course, he must draw the line at any compact which will not leave him free of premiss and of the control of any faction.

The President's duties, clearly outlined by the Constitution, have grown broader in their interpretation with the growth of the country. He should be in the prime of years, health, and vigour. The capacity for hard work is a better equipment than genius in mastering the essentials of all the departments of the Government and underlying the strain of countless interviews. He should look not only to those in office but to those out of office in all branches of private activity for information and opinion, in order that he may arrive at truth when he is surrounded by the conflict of interests which come to him with the fair words of the special pleader.

In many senses, though the most sought after, he is the loneliest man in the United States. Elected directly by the people, their representatives fire him, from them, in the sober thought of the majority, he will get his best help. They, as a whole, view public affairs unselfishly. Though indifference or pre-occupation with private affairs may keep them from attending primaries or something closely either candidate or measures, they can centre on the President as their instrument the expression of their wishes. He should be always near the people in thought and as near them in person as the position will permit. In common with the people he is human and he must ask their charity for his mistakes. When they have ceased to believe in his sincerity and uprightness of purpose his is a cheerless task. Once convinced that he has deceived and is carrying out their real wish, neither elated by any ephemeral outburst of applause nor deterred by any outburst of censure, he must proceed unwaveringly, always by lawful methods, to the accomplishment of the popular will.

From Washington he may learn nobility, fortitude, and forthrightness. Lincoln, like him and speaks much of his own of inspiration when he is misunderstood and he has to say to himself, "Patience and cheer." This easier since we had Lincoln than it was before to be a good President. He sets a standard.

It remained for Roosevelt to prove how the people will respond to a strong and true leadership when the hour has come for great reforms. The policies which he inaugurated must be continued and developed. They are right and they are the policies of the people. For that reason his successor may well disregard any charge of lack of originality if he does not make an entirely new programme of his own.

A President this time has work before him clearly defined. The enforcement of the law, equally against high and low, the powerful and the weak, should be his first thought. The danger to our country from laxity or favouritism in this is the greatest one we have to face.

The conservation of our national resources and their development for the use of all along the lines of equal opportunity, too, must command his immediate attention. It should be his aim to give high tone to his administration as Mr. Roosevelt has by surrounding himself with men of earnest, enthusiastic interest in the public well and of the cleanest and most effective methods.

IS THE BRITISH BOY DETERIORATING?

The British boy is the subject of much controversy at the present time in the Home press. In a recent article Mr. Guy Nickalls, the well-known rowing man, has indicated the modern boy as "mollycoddled" and spoilt from the cradle upwards, and pampered to such a degree as to turn him out a characterless monkey. Mr. Nickalls thinks the boy is losing his manliness and becoming a flabby, vain and trouble-shirking creature. Mr. Guy Nickalls, however, is not alone in his opinion. The modern boy, as tough as he ever was, Mr. Corrie is a great authority on boxing, and one of the leading referees in the country. In an interview he said that he found the boys of the present generation as plucky as they ever were. "I attend and often act as judge in all sorts of boxing contests," he said, "from public schools and university competitions to village athletic clubs, and I find the youngsters of the present day can stand their punishment as well as ever I remember them. I thought a few years ago that perhaps the younger boxers were not quite so tough as they were years ago, but recently I cannot say I have noticed any deterioration either in pluck, spirit, or power of endurance."

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

One does not look for humour in such a serious assembly as the Legislative Council, but on Thursday last the debate was considerably lightened by the Colonial Secretary, who was in a particularly happy mood when he dealt with those refractory men who refuse to contemplate matrimony. The Council smiled with one accord when he designated the young and gay as the "Butterfly Brigade," but while I do not feel inclined to traverse his arguments generally I question the likelihood of any member of the "Butterfly Brigade" in Hongkong perpetrating matrimony as long as he can sit from flower to flower. Hongkong does not favour marriage. The expense of living is too high, and it is only the more daring who rush in where careful men fear to tread. Even the increased advantages of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund are not sufficient inducement.

Quite right, Mr. May. No married contributor to the Hongkong Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund would contemplate with equanimity the prospect of his widow falling into the arms of another man. If I thought the lady whom I honoured with my name should seek to console herself in this way after my departure from this terrestrial sphere I should revive the ghost business and visit former scenes in a manner that would cause the forgetful one to regret her haste. To think of another enjoying bliss which once was mine, together with a pension for which I sweated so many years, is enough to cause any self-respecting dead civil servant to turn in his grave or to show his disapproval by other means at the disposal of those who have gone on.

Even a worm will turn! European residents are being roused to take action to restrain the insolence of chair and ricksha coolies, and during the last week or two a regular crusade has been waged against the offenders with varying results. In some cases the recalcitrant ones have either been leniently dealt with or discharged altogether, much to the disgust of the prosecutors who have probably wasted hours in attendance at the Magistracy. Notwithstanding the power of the Press, I dare not lecture magistrates on their duties or attempt to interfere with the course of justice, but nobody, I hope, will misunderstand me when I say that it is reported that chair or ricksha coolies summoned for refusing to accept hire or else using abusive language to their faces have expressed a preference to be brought before Mr. Wood who presides over the Second Court. So the story goes.

It has been truly said that the weather is man's conversational god, and though we do not perhaps get the same justification for comment on the atmospheric conditions as at home where the samples are difficult to classify, yet the past week has been one to make even old residents talk about the unusually protracted spell of rain. Certainly it has of late become more than ever necessary to add the words "weather permitting" to any fixture out of doors, and not for a long time have there been so many public and private engagements cancelled as at present. Particularly is this true in the realm of sport where many fixtures have had to be abandoned or postponed, but with the hope that springs eternal in the human breast, many are still on the card and with the return of sunshine there should be a good many engagements carried through.

The Criminal Session just concluded is remarkable for the number of prisoners discharged. Four out of the five men brought up for trial were found by the seven good men and true to be not guilty, and they had of course to be acquitted. It is not often there is such a wholesale failure on the part of the prosecution; and though some people may think of the expense incurred with no result, there can be no doubt that more dissatisfaction would have been felt had the Crown not undertaken to proceed with the charges which were of such a nature as to demand investigation.

Western ideas are being rapidly assimilated in the East. In Hongkong we have just witnessed the first Bazar attempted by Chinese which proved a great success, but the latest Occidental out to find adherents in China is vegetarianism. The other day I met a gentleman from Canton, a retired Chinese official, who proclaimed himself to be the only vegetarian in Canton. Of course he meant the only vegetarian from choice, for there must be many people in that city who never taste beef, fowl or even fish except on some extraordinary occasion. Indeed the whole race practically subsists on a vegetable diet. However, this gentleman belongs to the favoured class whose table could be supplied with all the delicacies drawn from the animal kingdom, and the fact that he chooses to deprive himself of these is certainly noteworthy. He admits that he is not so weighty since he put himself on the new dietary, but he declares that his step is lighter, his eye brighter, and his brain clearer. I wonder if his experience will induce others of his compatriots to forego the "flesh pots of Egypt" and resort to simple fare.

It has been understood that girls were never allowed on the Chinese stage, and specially trained boys took feminine parts in theatrical performances. Now, however, an exception has been made. A company of actresses from Shanghai has been performing in one of the Western native theatres (Hongkong), and while the conservative do not look with favour on the innovation, the younger generation are not afraid to patronise the show. From the standpoint of the promoters the introduction of actresses has been a great success, but how far the movement will spread is difficult to say.

Notwithstanding the disappearance of the Volunteers at home, they still flourish in Hongkong, and efforts are being made at present not only to strengthen the corps numerically but to make it more efficient. Recent orders show a desire to secure a greater number of specialised men as gun layers, etc., for the artillery companies, while the formation of an infantry company indicates a desire to make use of the man who would not be required for the working of the big guns. Practices are being arranged to make the specialists expert in their respective departments and the fact that a proposal to alter the date of the camp in order to get better results is being discussed proclaims that the commandant means the corps to preserve its motto: "Second to none in the East."

Jerome K. Jerome in his latest book asks the question whether Charity is giving unto the Lord something we can so easily do without. He was not thinking of the cartloads of samples which were donated to the recent Bazaar promoted by the Chinese in aid of the Flood Relief Fund, but there are doubtless many who will think this an admirable local application. When, however, we take account of the fact that this Bazaar realised something like \$80,000, the poor people who benefit by the proceeds of the Bazaar will recognise that this spring cleaning of the sample rooms in Hongkong represents a very substantial act of Charity. What is one man's superfluity is another's necessity.

A gentleman residing in South Russia has been writing to a London paper recommending weak tea as a third-assessor for soldiers in the tropics. "Everybody used to the tropics," he writes, "knows that there is no drink equal to weak tea for assuaging thirst, and the hotter it is the better." If everybody knows this, it is really astonishing how heretical so many appear to be. Nevertheless the Asiatic, from India to Japan, would hold it to be quite true that there is really no drink equal to weak tea for assuaging thirst; but "weak tea" does not appeal to the thirsty European. He prefers something stronger and pretends to be something stronger and pretends to be something stronger.

Most people who have watched the Chinese at laundry work in Hongkong will be familiar with the practice of squirting water from the mouth on to clothes about to be ironed. I see this is deemed a punishable offence at Shanghai. Quite recently at the Mixed Court there the keeper of a laundry where this practice was indulged in by the washmen was fined \$50. The fine seems excessive. May it not indeed be contended that the objection to this practice which the Chinese laundryman finds so superior to the western method of sprinkling with the hand, is after all largely a sentimental objection? From a sanitary point of view the hand may be even more filthy than the mouth as a sprinkler. But coming upon the practice for the first time it does shock western susceptibilities.

RODERICK RANDOM.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The following programme of training for the four artillery companies is published for information.

1st period. Training of men as specialists. One fortnight commencing 31st August. Dates of attendance 31st August, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 9th and 11th September.

Each Company to provide 6 to 8 layers, 4 to 6 range finders and 4 to 5 signallers. At end of fortnight Officers Commanding companies will be required to select 6 layers, 4 range finders and 4 signallers.

2nd period. Special Course for Officers. N.C.O.'s and specialists. 1 week commencing 14th September. Dates of attendance 14th, 15th, 16th and 18th September.

All Officers and N.C.O.'s must attend all four periods in order that they may be competent to carry out their company training during the four following weeks.

The 6 layers, 4 range finders and 4 signallers per company selected from those under training during the past fortnight must also attend all four periods.

Officers will practise setting up the stand, telescope and director, taking horizontal angles (aiming point to target), vertical angles (angles of sight) and solving triangles on the field plotter. Preparation for opening fire, select the position for the battery and observing station, decide by which method the fire will be directed and controlled, whether laying will be direct or indirect, determine the angle of sight, mark out line of fire or select aiming point ascertain that trajectory will clear the crest or intervening obstacle.

Company Sergt. Major should do notelack and assist the B.C. In case B.C. is made a casualty he should be able to carry on the firing until another officer arrives.

For the first 2 days this course will be divided into 2 classes.

Officers, C.S.M.'s, range takers and signallers to work with observation of fire, instruments without guns.

N.C.O.'s AND GUNLAYERS.

1st Day drill of gun, first 20 minutes instruction by B.A. Instructor then N.C.O.'s to take turns in instructing. Sergeants to learn Section Commander's duties in addition to those of No. 1.

2nd Day gun drill instruction by N.C.O.'s in turn.

3rd and 4th days section drill for the whole course.

1st half hour Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

2nd half hour Nos. 3 and 4 Companies.

3rd period. Company training.

4 weeks commencing 21st September.

Each company will have one evening a week and all Officers, N.C.O.'s and men must attend the drill night of their company during the four weeks company training.

All instructions during company training will be given by the officers of the company.

A. CHAPMAN, Lt. Col. Commandant, Hongkong Volunteer Corps. Hongkong, 24th July, 1908.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

SHANGHAI FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Freight Report for the 14th inst. states:—The Shanghai Freight Market has been fairly active during the past fortnight as there is a fair amount of tea now going forward, of which, however, the various Mail Companies get the lion's share. Coastwise—Everywhere is still very quiet in the coasting line and rates are weak all round; there is very little demand for trip charters and nothing special to report beyond the fixture of two New Guinea steamers on a time charter basis for the Chefoo-Vladivostok route to be operated by private terms.

A SKETCH OF THE SHANGHAI FIRMS.

The following "Notice to Members" appears in the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade fortnightly Circular:—

"The Committee's attention having been drawn to the inconvenience suffered by members by reason of the Foreign Board of Trade being without a record of the standing and character of Japanese dealers doing business with Foreigners, it has been decided to open a Register for the collection of information and the forwarding of information regarding the financial standing of dealers, instances of failure to or undue delay in carrying out contracts, frivolous, unjust, or exorbitant claims, or any other data likely to prove of service to members, are requested to communicate with the Secretary. Such information will, after submission to the Committee, be carefully registered and become immediately available for members, who in time will have at their disposal a record which cannot fail to be of the greatest value to all engaged in business at this port. Full details are essential and must be sent in over the signature of the member of the Board who furnishes the information, the correctness of which he is expected to vouch for."

THE TEA MARKET.

Mr. P. Eduljee of Hongkong in his report dated 24th July, states:—The speculative feeling alluded to in last report, continued throughout the whole of the past fortnight, and again a good business has been done, and a large quantity of yams have changed hands at an average of 10s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. the market being bare of stock. No. 1s. 1s. as usual, attracted by far the largest amount of attention and form the bulk of sales. No. 12s and 16s are in moderate demand, but best makes are more saleable and comparatively higher in price than medium and common threads. No. 20s take second place in point of quantity and are in fairly good enquiry for the Northern and Tonkin markets. Prices show an appreciation of 50 cents to \$2 per bale and are steady at the close. Taking into consideration the scarcity of stocks, both in first and second hands, restricted supplies, and the high range of values ruling in India, the improvement in prices here is not large, but dealers are acting very cautiously and strenuously stand against any further advance in rates while on the other hand holders are anxious to meet the demand while it lasts. Receipts during the interval are small and with larger offerings our estimate of stock shows a substantial decrease on last figures. Bantay is reported strong. The market aggregate 9,983 bales, arrivals amount to 5,871 bales, unrolled stock estimated at 16,000, and sold but unrolled stock in second hands at 17,000 bales.

THE HONGKONG FREIGHT MARKET.

There has only been a limited inquiry in Hongkong for tonnage during the past fortnight, and rates are lower all round. From Saigon to this 13 cents last and no further steamers wanted at present; to Singapore, 14 cents and 15 cents per piece have been paid; to Philippines, 1 mixture reported at 20 cents per piece; to Cebu, 21 cents has been accepted for a medium sized carrier; to Java, 22 cents last. From Java to Hongkong and Japan, no cargo wanted. From Bangkok to this 35/18 cents last. From Canton to Hongkong, 25 cents per piece. The following are the settlements:

Kwaiyang—British steamer, 1,044 tons, New-chang, Tairan and Chefoo to Canton, 20 cents per piece.

Tijiliwong—Dutch steamer, 3,052 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.30 per ton.

Ocean—British steamer, 1,739 tons, Palo Lant to Kotsichang, \$2.25 per ton.

Spir—Norwegian steamer, 870 tons, Labuan to Swatow, \$2.15 per ton.

Victoria—Norwegian steamer, 1,181 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, 25/18 cents per piece (Liners terms).

Protus—Norwegian steamer, 1,024 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 14 cents per piece.

Haldis—Norwegian steamer, 1,065 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, \$5.00 lump sum.

Quinta—German steamer, 187 tons, Saigon to Hongkong or Singapore, 14 cents per piece.

Loyal—German steamer, 1,294 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, \$4.30 lump sum.

Skrumstad—Norwegian steamer, 860 tons, Saigon to 1 port Philippines (23,000), 20 cents per piece.

Chilidar—Norwegian steamer, 1,102 tons, Saigon to Kobe, 21 cents per piece.

Quinta—German steamer, 987 tons, Saigon to 1 port North Coast Java, 20 cents per piece (Aug.).

Drufar—Norwegian steamer, 1,102 tons, Hongkong to Singapore, \$4.00 lump sum.

Gilber—French steamer, 558 tons, monthly, 33 months, at \$2.90 per month.

THE ENGLISH PATENT LAW.

EFFECT IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 23rd.

The enormous losses sustained by German manufacturers through the provisions of the new English Patent Law continue to be the subject of eager discussion in commercial circles. In view of the immense amount of capital at stake and of the serious damage inflicted by the new English Patent Law on German industry, the German Association of Industrialists has petitioned the Imperial Chancellor, the Federal Council, and the Reichstag—first, to endeavour to obtain through diplomatic channels the prolongation for at least a year of the term within which patents already granted must accord with the new regulations, and which expire on August 23, secondly, to put in force the right to have patents granted by the national law of the country in which the patent is granted, and thirdly, to enter into negotiations with England with the object of securing as early as possible the abolition of the clause requiring a patent to be worked in the country in which it is taken out by arriving at such an agreement as has already been made by Germany and Switzerland in advocating the policy of an eye for an eye, and at the same time trusts that England will accept the warning not to continue a policy which interferes so seriously with Germany's trade.

CATS AS PLAGUE PREVENTERS.

BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. BUCHANAN, L.M.S., CIVIL SURGEON, AMBAOTI, BEBE, INDIA.

In the "British Medical Journal" of January 18th reference is made to the newly established National Society for the Destruction of Vermin. It is stated that Ashborton Thompson, Haffney, and other practical workers admit that the stamping out of rats is impossible. In his address at the inauguration of this society, Sir James Crichton-Brown, referred to the following agents for rat destruction—the gun, the trap, the ferret, the torrier, poisons such as phosphorus and arsenic, and bacteriological preparations such as Danys's virus, but it is somewhat curious that he did not, as far as I can see, mention the cat. It is now about eighteen months since I began to advocate the employment of the cat for the destruction of rats, and I propose to give a brief summary of the arguments which have been brought forward from time to time and published in Indian papers on the value of the cat. In a pamphlet which was published by the Pioneer Press, Allahabad, at the beginning of 1907, I gave reasons for thinking that the ultimate solution of the plague-prevention problem would be to "keep cats," and further inquiries made almost daily since that time convince me that this is the principal way to check plague in India.

THE VILLAGE OF ARLA.

Arla is a village situated on the roadside between Nagpur and Khamsehwar, which are thirteen miles apart. At Nagpur over 22,000 people, and at Khamsehwar nearly 2,000, died from plague. When plague occurred at Khamsehwar many went to Nagpur; but although these people would pass through Arla this village has always been exempt from epidemics. There were several cats and practically no rats in this village.

IN AMBAOTI DISTRICT.

Following up this hint, somewhat elaborate inquiries were made in the Ambaoti district in Berar. A census of cats was taken in nearly all the villages and towns over 1,000, and it was found that in 145 villages where the percentage of cats to houses was 50 or above, plague had never occurred; some cases had occurred in villages in which the percentage was between 25 and 50, but the great majority of cases occurred in the towns and villages in which the percentage was under 20. The total number of cats in the district was estimated at 33,000, the population of the district being a little short of 800,000. As statistics are liable to mislead, it was necessary to inquire into the matter from other points of view. It has been generally admitted that rats are the cause of plague epidemics. The first question that will be asked is, Will a cat keep away rats from a house? There were many rats about the house in which I was living. But since I kept a cat, I have practically never seen one. Occasionally I have brought a few rats from the town and let them go in a room with the cat, and it did not take long to convince me that the Indian cat is a good rat-catcher. I have asked hundreds or perhaps thousands of people what is their experience of the Indian cat, and whether it is a good rat-catcher, and the almost invariable reply is in the form of a query, How can a rat remain in a house with a cat?

INQUIRY IN VILLAGES AND TOWNS.

There were five thousand odd cases of plague in this district last year, and in most of the towns and villages in which cases occurred inquiries were made by my assistants or myself. It was found, as a rule, that there was no cat in the houses in which cases of plague occurred, but there were exceptions. These exceptions could generally be explained in one or other of the following ways. A man who had a cat in a house had gone to work or visit in a house in which rats were found, and a rat from another house may have come and died in a house in which there was a cat. It has been recognized that safety depends rather on a number of cats in a group of houses than on one cat in a single house. It often happens that the people in one group of houses in a village keep cats, while the people in another group of houses do not keep cats. When plague attacks the village the group of houses with the cats is the one in which the people are least likely to be infected. Many such instances have been found, but the occupants of a house with three cats, although it is situated in an area in which plague has been prevalent, will usually escape plague because the cats visit adjacent houses.

JAPAN'S SHIPPING TRADE.

The British Commercial Attaché at Tokyo in his Report on the Trade of Japan in 1907 says with regard to Shipping:—During 1907 there was a considerable increase in the shipping trade, and sail, entered at Japanese ports, but the year was not a good one for shipowners, either Japanese or foreign, because although tonnage was fairly well employed, rates were not remunerative owing to the great increase in expenses. Coal was very dear, and there was a rise in the wages of stowage and landing coolies.

The number of steamers entered was 10,995 of 20,194,633 tons against 16,053 of 18,956,336 tons in 1906, an advance of 312 ships and 1,238,037 tons, or nearly 7 per cent. Shipping vessels also showed an increase, so that the figures for the total shipping were 13,381 of 20,336,695 tons against 13,060 of 19,083,454 tons, a total gain of 771 ships and 1,253,241 tons, or 6 per cent.

The greatest advance is in steamers under the Japanese flag, the increase amounting to 524 vessels and 1,513,403 tons, or 20 per cent. British shipping, though below the exceptional war-time figures of 1904, has made a substantial gain over 1906, amounting to 133 vessels and 509,028 tons, or more than 9 per cent.

The American flag, with a reduction of some 475,000 tons, has dropped back again to fourth place, the loss of the "Dakota" and the increase in Japanese competition across the Pacific being responsible for this result. There was a falling-off in German, Norwegian, and Austro-Hungarian shipping, while the Dutch, French and Russian flags made trifling increases. The French "Chargeurs Reunis" are going to increase their round the world service and will call at Vancouver.

The Japan Shipowners' Union (referred to in previous reports), of which much was expected with its proposed capital of 3,000,000, was dissolved without even reaching the stage of practical operations.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which had engaged in a freight war with a British company in the Japan-China service, found this tactic too strong for them, and a compromise was arranged in October last. On the Swatow-Bangkok run, where the same Japanese company were in competition with the North German Lloyd, represented by a British firm, an agreement had already been concluded (1907) whereby the Japanese withdrew from the line in return for some concessions. The sailings from Bombay of this company were increased during the year, the service being maintained with vessels lent by the Government, but receiving no subsidy. During 1907 the amount of general navigation subsidy granted was 127,000, and that for certain specified runs totalled 709,000.

BOAR'S HEAD BRAND GUINNESS' STOUT CONNOISSEURS' CHOICE

COMPARISON WOULD PROVE THAT BOAR'S HEAD BRAND IS SUPERIOR TO OTHER BRANDS IN BODY AND FLAVOUR, QUALITY AND STRENGTH.

WHEN ASKING FOR GUINNESS' STOUT, SEE THAT YOU ARE SUPPLIED WITH THE BOAR'S HEAD BRAND.

PRICE 4 DOZEN QUART BOTTLES	\$19.00
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WINE, SPIRIT & CIGAR MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

The figures now before the Dist. for the coming financial year are 355,000, and 703,000, for these two items.

The shipbuilding subsidy is likely, however, to be increased to a much larger extent. In 1907 it was only 81,500, while for this year the figures, if passed, will exceed 200,000.

The necessity for this arises from the big shipbuilding programme which the three leading Japanese steamship companies have decided to carry out.

For the Nippon Yusen Kaisha six steamers of 5,000 tons each have been ordered; the Osaka Steamship Co. are going to build six steamers of about 6,000 tons each for their new Pacific line, while one of the three large tankers being built to the order of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha at Nagasaki has already performed her trials successfully. This company has also two large oil-tank steamers on order at the same yard.

It will be seen, therefore, that with all these orders in hand, the principal yards, namely, the Mitsui Bishi at Nagasaki and Kobe, the Kawasaki at Kobe, and the Osaka Iron Works at Osaka are busy. The two first-named have been occupied chiefly with large passenger steamers and destroyers, while the Osaka yard has, besides passenger steamers of smaller dimensions, at present work on whalers and dredgers.

TRADE MARKS IN JAPAN.

The British Commercial Attaché reports on this subject as follows:—

The question of trade-marks was referred to in last year's report, but the great interest which has been taken in the subject during 1907 makes it necessary to deal with it again. British merchants and manufacturers should remember that according to Japanese law no protection is given to any registered marks or marks which were in use in Japan before July 1, 1899, and it is therefore essential that every British manufacturer and merchant who owns a trade-mark for goods which are likely to find a sale in the Far East, should either register his mark in Japan or send proof to the Patent Bureau in Tokyo of the use of his mark prior to July 1, 1899. But this, of course, does not apply to those unfortunate cases where the mark has already been registered by a pirate and has been unchanged for three years, for these there is apparently no remedy at present.

The "Black and White" whisky case was responsible for the marked attention which the foreign press and public gave to trade-mark matters in Japan. The case has been so fully reported on elsewhere that the bare outlines will suffice here. A Japanese was found to be selling whisky marked with labels bearing a design resembling those of Messrs. Buchanan & Co., which were registered in Japan. A criminal action was brought against him in the Court of First Instance. It was found that no criminal offence had been committed because there was no difference between the two labels: this decision was quashed in the Court of Appeal, but it was still found that no criminal offence had been committed because it was not proved that the infringer had actual knowledge of the fact that his mark was identical with the registered mark. This judgment was appealed to the Supreme Court, who laid down that as far as a criminal case was concerned, ignorance of the publication of a mark in the "Trade-mark Gazette" constituted a valid excuse as regards the "actual knowledge" count. The infringer therefore escaped all punishment, but to make matters worse he had in the meantime succeeded in obtaining registration at the Patent Bureau of his imitation mark containing the words "Black and White."

It is gratifying, however, to be able to state that this injustice was subsequently rectified, and the registration of the mark cancelled. Also since then high Japanese Authorities have lost no opportunity of expressing their intention to afford proper protection to the rightful owners of industrial property, so that the general position with regard to trade-marks may be said to have improved. Unfortunately there is as yet no Japanese Mark Act or any strong public opinion which can be counted on to protect the rights of the mark owner. The Japanese Patent Law makes it compulsory for every patented article to bear the words "Patented" on it. The trade-mark law is silent on this point, so that although it is not compulsory, such marking would be a very advisable. It is perhaps as well to point out that words "Toroku Shohyo" (in Japanese characters), which mean "registered trade-mark," the Japanese Patent Law makes it compulsory for every patented article to bear the words "Patented" on it. The trade-mark law is silent on this point, so that although it is not compulsory, such marking would be a very advisable. It is perhaps as well to point out that words "Toroku Shohyo" (in Japanese characters), which mean "registered trade-mark," the Japanese Patent Law makes it compulsory for every patented article to bear the words "Patented" on it. The trade-mark law is silent on this point, so that although it is not compulsory, such marking would be a very advisable. It is perhaps as well to point out that words "Toroku Shohyo" (in Japanese characters), which mean "registered trade-mark," the Japanese Patent Law makes it compulsory for every patented article to bear the words "Patented" on it. 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BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).
ESTABLISHED 1824.
PAID UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,712,884.84
(about £473,407)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENTS: BATAVIA.
Branches: Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Hongkong, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pascoean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan, Deli, Palembang, Kota Radja, (Achoen) Sandjermasin.
Correspondents at: Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.
do. 6 months 3% do.
do. 3 months 2% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP—Sh. Taka 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers:—
KONIGLICHE SIEBHARDT (PREUSSISCHE) STAATSBANK, Berlin.

DIRECTOR DER DISCOUNT-GESELLSCHAFT.
DEUTSCHE BANK.
S. B. LEONHARDT.
BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT.

BANK LUNDE HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE.
ROBERT WARSHAUER & CO.
M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & CO.

JOHN B. H. STEIN.
NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, Hamburg.
SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR., & CO., Cologne.
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN-UND WERBANK, MUNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.
DIRECTOR DER DISCOUNT-GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHL, Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
for 6 months 3 1/2 per cent.
for 3 months 3 per cent.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Manager.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1908.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000
PAID-UP £562,000
RESERVE FUND £210,000

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 12 months 4 per cent.
For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent.
For 3 months 3 per cent.

EVAN ORMISTON, Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1908.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP—Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUND—15,120,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Harbin, Newchwang, Dairen, Lianyungang, Mukden, Tieling, Chang Chai.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum.
for 6 months 4% do.
for 3 months 3% do.

TAKAO TARAMICHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 24th March 1908.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK)
ESTABLISHED 1863.
Authorized Capital FL. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000)
Subscribed Capital FL. 10,000,000 (Paid up)
Reserve Fund FL. 2,112,570.38 (£176,048)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENTS: BATAVIA.
BRANCHES at: Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang, Indramajoe, Bandong and Weltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS at: Cheribon, Tega, Pecalongan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai.

BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS DIAMONDS BANK, London.
SWISS BANK CORP., Paris.
COMPTON NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTES DE PARIS.

BERLIN: DEUTSCHE BANK.
BRUSSELS: BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.
VIENNA: UNION BANK.
ROME: BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the World and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4% per annum.
do. 6 months 3% do.
do. 3 months 2% do.

C. WOLDBRINGH, Manager.
No. 16, Des V. us Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1908.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER)
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED—Yen 5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP—3,750,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Amoy, Anping, Fuchow, Keelung, Swatow, Kobe, Nagasaki, Osaka, Shanghai, Tainan, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, Des V. us Road.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received on terms which may be learned on application.

D. TORDOW, Manager.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Gold \$2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND—Gold \$2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND—about Mex. \$7,222,222.

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

BEANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.
The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money Current Accounts at the rate of 2% per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. do.
For 3 months 3 1/2 per cent. do.

No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.
Hongkong 8th April, 1908.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—\$15,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS—STERLING \$1,500,000 at 2/—=\$15,000,000.
SILVER—\$12,500,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
E. SHELTON, Esq.,—Chairman.
W. J. GESSON, Esq.,—Deputy Chairman.

E. G. Barrett, Esq., W. Helms, Esq.,
G. R. Broderick, Esq., C. B. LEWIS, Esq.,
G. F. FRIEDLAND, Esq., R. SHAW, Esq.,
G. S. GUBBY, Esq., Hon. Mr. H. A. W. SLADE.
H. L. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1908.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE BANKING CORPORATION OF SHANGHAI.
RULES may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances—\$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January 1907.

THE SEDITION IN INDIA.

TILAK'S TRIALS.
Indian papers by the latest mail contain translations of the articles in Kesari for which Tilak was prosecuted. Both articles are very lengthy compositions of which it is only possible to give some points. The writer says:—"We did not think the political situation in India would so soon reach a state that the obstinacy and perversity of the white bureaucracy of our country would so soon inspire with utter disappointment the young generation solicitors for the advancement of their country and impel them 'so soon to follow the rebellious party.' The article refers to 'the monstrous deeds of bombs thrown in Bengal' and says none of the arrested persons have stated the mere establishment of a secret society at the present time would be sufficient to do away with the oppressive bureaucracy. The young Bengali gentlemen who perpetrated these terrible things did not belong to the class of thieves or badmashes, their secret society was formed owing to exasperation produced by autocratic exercise of power by the unrestrained and powerful white bureaucracy. The indignities and revolts of Milllets in Russia often take place for this very object. The same state of things which has been brought about in Russia by oppression practised by Swadeshi officers has now been inaugurated in India in consequence of the oppression practised by alien officers." Further on the article refers to the 'white bureaucrats imbued with the insolence of authority.' 'Tyrannical policy of our white bureaucrats.' 'Autocratic, unrestricted, and irresponsible white bureaucracy in India which is becoming more and more unbearable to the people.' 'Oppressive system of Government.'

In another article the writer says:—"The Government of India has entered upon a repressive policy. This is the result of aberration of intellect. Seeing the Government has adopted a repressive policy we feel extremely grieved to think that more sorrowful days are in store henceforward for subjects and authorities. See how the understanding of Government has become fatuous. The authorities have spread the false report that the bombs of Bengal are a subversive of Society. There is as wide a difference between bombs in Europe, desiring to destroy society, and bombs in Bengal as between earth and heaven. There is excess of patriotism at the root of the bombs in Bengal while bombs in Europe are the product of hatred felt for selfish millionaires. Bengalis are not Anarchists, but they have brought into use the weapon of the Anarchists, that is all. Bombs were used in Portugal and Russia and bomb throwing stopped in those countries when the administrations were altered to meet the desires and wishes of the people. The people of India have been deprived of arms, but the bomb has reduced the importance of military strength. The bomb is a form of witchcraft, it is a charm, an amulet. The making of bombs in India is still a secret knowledge, but when the number of turned persons increases owing to stringent enforcement of the policy of repression, what time will it take the charms and magical lore of Bengal to spread through out India? Bombs cannot be stopped by repression, but by granting as in alligent people their aspirations—that is granting Swarajya."

A DISORDERLY CROWD.
When Tilak was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in Bombay, June 23th, on the sedition charge a young Hindu in religious dress, apparently a Bengali, stood on the wall of the well on the main stairs across the road from the Court compound and soon gathered a crowd by his fiery address. He said Begun Chandra Pal was sent to jail in Calcutta, he was in prison, afterwards there was a bomb explosion, Khudiram Bose was the first in Bengal to throw a bomb. He has been sentenced to death. There were others for religion. The speaker was sure they would not allow the police to take Tilak to jail. The crowd started shouting and rapidly grew to two or three thousand. It then surged across the road to the Court compound. The Chief Presidency Magistrate was conducted through the crowd and some of the police on arrival at the Court. As the crowd thronged the railings of the Court compound the armed and mounted police were called out and on an order for arrests being given the European officers present charged the crowd and effected six arrests after some resistance. A posse of some 40 mounted police armed with lathies eventually came on the scene, broke up the crowd, and kept them on the move.

CLOSING SCENE OF GREAT CHURCH CONGRESS.

STABLY MARCH.
The great Pan-Anglican Congress was closed with a stately and impressive service of praise and thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral. The hour of the service was fixed for noon, but people began to assemble about 10 a great building before 9, at which time the police came on duty. The police before the West doors had been fitted with seats, which were occupied by holders of supplementary tickets enabling them to see the great procession of Bishops and clergy as they entered the West doors.

Notwithstanding all the arrangements, numbers of the ticket holders were unable to enter the cathedral, and murmurs among clergy and ladies kept outside were at times very bitter. A certain canon, whose name is known far and wide as a preacher, sought for three hours to enter the church before he was able to do so; while another clergyman complained most bitterly to the police that they allowed people without ticket to enter "if they drove up in carriages," while they kept others out when holding tickets. A good deal of confusion seems to have arisen from a misunderstanding as to the doors by which ticket-holders of differing numbers were to be admitted. Shortly before 12 the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs arrived in state.

Within the cathedral all was calm and still. Every available inch of space was occupied. The Bishops robed in the crypt, then walked in procession into the garden and round the cathedral to the great West doors, passing up the centre of the building, chanting the Litany to Tallis's music.

First came the cross-bearer, then the minor canons, choir and prebendaries, followed by the Dean of Westminster and the secretaries of the Congress. They were followed by Bishops of separate dioceses under the jurisdiction of the See of Canterbury, Bishops of the Far East, of the New Zealand, Australia, India and Cape, West Indies, and Canada. Then came Bishops of the United States, with the Bishop of the Province of New York and Canterbury, the Bishop of the first Bishop, who lived 1,500 years ago, and finally the Archbishop of Canterbury and his chaplains, preceded by a jewelled "crozier."

Some 200 Bishops walked in the long procession, representing practically every part of the world. They were seated in the chancel, being conducted to their allotted places by monks, the Bishop of London to his

throne within the Sanctuary, and the Archbishop to the highest step before the altar. The whole world-wide Anglican Communion was thus represented in the chancel.

ARCHBISHOP'S DISCOURSE.
The vast assembly then sang the hymn, "Great God of wisdom, life and light," with superb effect, and the Archbishop, preceded by his cross, was conducted to the pulpit "to speak to the people."

"We want no sermon," said he "To-day one single thought is in every soul. Let us give thanks to God!" In the solemn gatherings of a week without parallel in his story, what had impressed them most? Surely it was the reverent hush when time after time they stood in silent prayer before God, and then broke forth into the Confession of their Holy Faith. What had they learnt during these eventful days when they dealt with past history, present facts and widening of opportunities. Surely some had realised, perhaps for the first time, the greatness of their trust. How should the Kingdom of God come on earth? By each one truthfully and faithfully doing his best. They had been trying to understand a little more of their corporate life, and they desired to offer not only what they had, but what they were—their working lives to God."

The Archbishop was then conducted to his place before the altar, and the vast assembly stood hushed in silent prayer. A few prayers were recited by the Archbishop, and the congregation standing repeated the Creed, after which the Primate recited an Assumption of Prayer.

Then followed the thank-offering, the Archbishop and the Bishops, in order, laying on the altar slips of parchment on which were written the amounts collected in their dioceses, the choir singing the anthem from Monteverdi's Hymn of Praise.

A further service was held at Southwark Cathedral in the evening when the Bishop of Brisbane delivered an address, in which he said that the Church had done nothing for the training and provision of its ministers.

THANK OFFERING OF £33,000.
The amount of the Pan-Anglican Congress thank-offering was announced yesterday, as £33,378. This amount includes the following:—

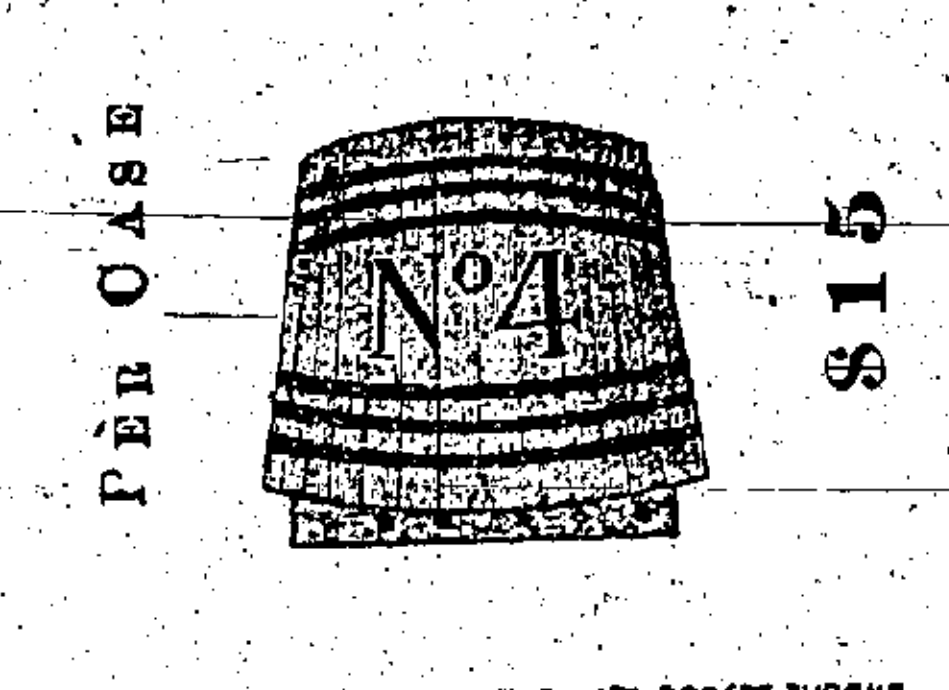
England and Wales, £23,712.
Scotland, £5,599.
Ireland, £1,339.
The Army, £394.
English Colonial dioceses, £33,695.
American dioceses, £1,455.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C. & M. str. Babylonia left Manila on the 25th inst., and is due here to-day at 8 p.m.
The H.A.L. str. C. Ferd. Laertes passed Woomera on the 25th inst. a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow at noon.
The F. & O. str. Mysore left Singapore for this port on the 24th inst. at 6 p.m.
The J.-C. str. Tjilatjap left Macassar for this port on the 24th inst. a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 31st inst. p.m.

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HIGH QUALITY. MODERATE PRICES.
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THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD SINCE 1827.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

As supplied to the House of Commons.

As supplied to the House of Commons.

As supplied to the House of Commons.

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As supplied to the House of Commons.

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As supplied to the House of Commons.



NOTICE.



PUBLIC ATTENTION is drawn to the fact that at the present time many brands of CONDENSED MILK are being offered for sale bearing labels so nearly representing that of the original "EAGLE" brand Milk manufactured solely by BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO., of New York, as are calculated to deceive the purchasers of the real article.

As an additional protection, all purchasers of BORDEN'S "EAGLE" BRAND MILK are requested to note that every tin of same bears the signature of GAIL BORDEN, the original manufacturer, on the label. BORDEN'S "EAGLE" BRAND MILK has the enviable reputation of being the milk par excellence and without a rival in point of view of quality and purity.

Owing to BORDEN'S special and exclusive process of manufacture both their "EAGLE" and "GOLD SEAL" Brands are specially recommended for use in tropical climates, they being guaranteed to keep better than any other Condensed Milk offered to the public.

For BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.,
CONNELL BROS. COMPANY,
Sole Representatives in Hongkong.
1093

Hongkong, 17th July, 1908.

"In flavour it is perfect."
"Pure and well prepared."
British Medical Journal.

van Houten's

The cocoa which is unequalled for high quality, delicious flavour, and economy in use.

A COCOA YOU CAN ENJOY.

553-14

DINNEFORD'S
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Agent for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

A GOOD START IN LIFE.

Mothers should early realize how essential good health is for the success of their child in after life. A badly nourished baby generally means an under-sized child, wanting in stamina and vigour. If unable to nurse your baby, you must give the substitute that most closely resembles human milk. No farinaceous or starchy food or unmodified cow's milk is permissible to a child under 6 or 7 months of age. The "Allensburys" Milk Foods are so prepared as to remove the difference between cow's milk and human milk, and they are as easy of digestion as the natural food of the child.

The "Allensburys" Foods are also suitable for the delicate and robust, and when used as directed, form the best means of restoring a child to health after illness. The "Allensburys" Milk Food may be given alternately with the mother's milk without fear of upsetting the child, or causing digestive disturbance. The dreaded process of weaning is thus made easy and comfortable both to the mother and child.

The Allensburys' Foods.

MILK FOOD No. 1. From birth to 3 months.
MILK FOOD No. 2. From 3 to 6 months.
MALTED FOOD No. 3. From 6 months and upwards.

PAMPHLET ON INFANT FEEDING SENT FREE.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S Ltd., 37, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
AGAMEMNON, British str., 4481, D. Robinson, 25th July—Shanghai 24th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
ANABA, British str., 26th July—Canton.
ANNA, Norwegian str., 1017, Hantson, 25th July—Osaka 14th July, Railway Sleepers—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
ASTORIA, Brit. cruiser, 25th July—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
BUJUN MARU, Japanese str., 1119, M. Nemoto, 25th July—Swatow 24th July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
EASTERN, British str., 2272, McArthur, 25th July—General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
GREGORY ARCAR, British str., 2961, S. H. Nelson, 25th July—Mojito 21st July, General—David Seaton & Co., Ltd.
HAITAN, British str., 1183, J. S. Roach, 26th July—Fochow 23rd July, Amoy 24th, and General—Douglas, Laprak & Co.
LARBTER, British str., 1340, H. C. Fraxton, 25th July—Saigon 21st July, General—Chinese.
LUNGOCHOW, British str., 26th July—Canton.
NINGPO, British str., 1348, E. Richard, 25th July—Newchwang 17th, and Chetoo 19th, General—Butterfield & Swire.
PONGZONG, German str., 998, Botschur, 26th July—Bangkok 19th July, Rice and Meal—Norddeutscher Lloyd.
SCHUYLKILL, British str., 3343, R. Anderson, 25th July—Shanghai 21st July, General—Standard Oil Co.
SHAOHSING, British str., 25th July—Canton.
TAIKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 3216, I. Fukui, 25th July—Kuchinozu 19th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
TAICHUNG, Chinese str., 1216, Milligan, 26th July—Shanghai 22nd July, General—Chinese.
TAKUSAN, German str., 769, J. C. Hansen, 26th July—Haiphong & Hoihow 25th July, General—Jensen & Co.
VANDALIA, German str., 4178, Karberg, 24th July—Saigon 20th July, General—H. A. L. YETOROPU MARU, Japanese str., 4166, K. Sato, 25th July—Mojito 20th July, Coal and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

25th July.
CARL DIEDERICHSEN, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
CHUYEN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
DEYANHA, British str., for Europe, &c.
EMPEROR OF CHINA, Brit. str., for Vancouver.
HELENE, German str., for Hoihow.
HONGKONG, French str., for Hoihow.
ISABEL, German str., for Singapore.
KWANGSHAN, British str., for Amoy.
KWANGSHAN, Chinese str., for Canton.
KUNTSCHEN, German str., for K. C. Wan.
NANSHAN, British str., for Singapore.
NANSHAN, British str., for Canton.
PILKAT, German str., for Bangkok.
SALVIA, German str., for Shanghai.
ZAFIRO, British str., for Manila.
26th July.
ANNA, Norwegian str., for Canton.
AUCHENARD, British str., for Newcastle.
CHILDAB, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
CHISHING, British str., for Swatow.
FLINTSHIRE, British str., for Shanghai.
JOSHIN MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
MARDASAN MARU, Jap. str., for Kuchinozu.
NINGPO, British str., for Canton.
PRINZ SIGISMUND, German str., for Yokohama.
RAGADUBI, German str., for Swatow.
SANSSEN, German str., for Swatow.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese str. Taichung reports: Strong monsoon to Oohoon, thence light variable winds and cloudy weather to port.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

July 25th.

ARRIVED DOCKS.—Soraogon, Courtfield, Cranley, Katharine Park, Locksun, Holstein, Paklat, Aelous, Sterlat, Manche, Tjibodan, H.M.S. Bramble.
QUEENSLAND DOCKS.—Bangkok.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
FUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT),
Callin at SINGAPORE, PENANG,
CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUZ and PORT SAID.
Taking Cargo at rates to the Brazils
to Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Black
Sea, Levant, Venice and Adriatic
Ports.

THE Company's Steamship

"NIPPON."
Capt. T. Tarabochia, will be despatched as above
TO-DAY, the 27th July, P.M.
This steamer has capital accommodation for
passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.
For information as to Passage and Freight
apply to
SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents,
Princes Buildings,
Hongkong, 25th July, 1908. 3

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA
PORTS AND SUZ CANAL.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"SCHUYLKILL."
Capt. Anderson, will be despatched as above
on or about the 27th inst.
For Freight, &c., apply to
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
Oriental Freight Department,
(Hotel Mansions),
Hongkong, 10th July, 1908. 1059

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON, AND ANTWERP VIA
SUZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENSTRAE"
Captain J. Macgillivray, will be despatched as
above on THURSDAY, 30th July, 1908.
For Freight, apply to
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Hongkong, 27th July, 1908. 1069

"HARVEY" LINE OF STEAMERS
LIMITED.
FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND
ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE"
will be despatched for the above Ports on
or about the 25th August, 1908.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 20th July, 1908. 1093

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k", nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m", and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Talbot, R.N.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 29th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SUZ CANAL	GIENSTRA	Brit. str.	—	J. Macgillivray	MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 30th inst.
LONDON &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	MAEMOBA	Brit. str.	—	G. H. C. Weston, R.N.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 8th Aug. at Noon.
LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	About 25th August.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 9th August.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SILVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Peter	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 23rd August.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Schwinghammer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 6th September.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	AMERICA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Wagner	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 20th September.
MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & HAMBURG &c.	TOURANE	Fr. str.	—	Lauoulin	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 30th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BINGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Christensen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Aug. at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Petersen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Aug. at D'Light
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN.	CATHAY	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 12th Aug. at D'Light
MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	SPERZA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	Middle of September.
GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON, &c. VIA SINGAPORE &c.	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. L. Pommer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About Middle of Sept.
TRIESTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PRINZ LUDWIG	Ger. str.	—	F. v. Binzer	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 12th Aug. at D'Light
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUZ CANAL	NIPPON	Aus. str.	—	E. Tarabochia	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 29th inst. at Noon.
NEW YORK	MONTEAGLE	Am. str.	—	—	CARLOWITZ & Co.	To-day, P.M.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUZ CANAL	ALBENGA	Brit. str.	—	—	STANDARD OIL CO.	On 11th August.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	SCYTHIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 26th August.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 8th Aug. at Noon.
VICTORIA R.C. & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	SUBVIRIC	Am. str.	—	W. Shotton	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 24th Sept. at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE WASH., &c.	ASI MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st August.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	IYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Ishikawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th Aug. at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	L. Dawson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Sept. at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Aug. at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 7th Aug. at Noon.
ATLANTIC PORTS VIA MANILA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Homma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th Aug. at 5 P.M.
WEIHAUWEI, CHEFOO & NIENSTIN	KUICHO	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Hooker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th Aug. at Noon.
VLADIVOSTOK	ANCONIA	Brit. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 31st inst. at 4 P.M.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Aug. at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
JAPAN	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th August.
CHINGWANG, JAPAN, AMERICA, &c.	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 27th inst.
SHANGHAI, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 29th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst. at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 31st inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Aug. P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 8th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Aug. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Middle of August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
SWATOW & FOCHOW	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Daylight.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst. at 4 P.M.
MANILA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Aug. at Noon.
MANILA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Aug. at 4 P.M.
MANILA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Aug. at Noon.
MANILA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst. at 10 A.M.
MANILA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
MANILA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Beginning of August.
MANILA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
MANILA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst. at Noon.
MANILA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th August.
MANILA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF 12 days
Across the Pacific is the "EMPEROR LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.
21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).	LEAVES HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"GLENFARG"	7,700	SATURDAY, 8th Aug.	6th Sept.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	7,700	WEDNESDAY, 9th Sept.	8th Oct.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 24th Sept.	12th Oct.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 22nd Oct.	9th Nov.
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 7th Oct.	31st Oct.

* S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.
* "EMPEROR" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.
S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 NOON.
THE "EMPEROR" LINE, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., LTD., calling at
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail
Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co.'s NEW PALATIAL "EMPEROR" Steamships,
14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.
Hongkong to London, 1st Class ... via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10
Intermediate on Steamers ... £40. " £42.
and 1st Class Railways ...

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing
the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates
affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China
and Japan Governments.
For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,
Corner Padder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 27th July, at 10 A.M.

* These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class
Passengers and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Cabins Ample,
Unrivaled Table.
* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch
Office, Second Floor, No. 1 Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

13

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
"SUVERIC"	6,222	W. Shotton	On 1st August.
"KUMERIC"	6,222	Cowley	On 19th August.
"SHAWMUT"	9,608	E. V. Roberts	On 12th September.
"TREMONT"	9,608	T. W. Garlick	On 6th October.

* Storage Passengers only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
Cuisine, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

* The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior
Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensure
steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carrier
in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUZ CANAL.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA
SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"YARBA"	On 3rd Aug. P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"TOURANE"	On 4th Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"AUSTRALIE"	On 17th Aug. P.M.
YOKOHAMA	"ARMAND BEHIO"	On 18th Aug. 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"ARMAND BEHIO"	On 18th Aug. 1 P.M.

Transhipping on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta,
Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant; Constantinople and Black-Sea.
Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27 10s. up to £71 10s. 20 hours Railway
from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For Further Particulars apply to—

P. NALIN, ACTING AGENT,

Hongkong, 21st July, 1908.

Queen's Building.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

For SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA, KOBE
AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR."
Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the
above Ports on FRIDAY, the 31st July, at
3 P.M.
This Steamer has superior accommodation
for passengers and is installed throughout with
Electric Light and carries a duly certified
Doctor.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 24th July, 1908. 1113



HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUZ CANAL

(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "MONTROSE" on 11th August, 1908

For Freight and Further Information,
Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1908. 1070

DAMPFSCHEFFEL-REHDERER-UNION

ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"ALBENGA."

Captain Lorenzen, will be despatched for the
above Port on the 20th August.

For Freight, apply to

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STRAINS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSHALLS	SARDINIA	About 28th July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	NYANZA	About 31st July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELHI	About 6th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MAIMORA	Noon, 8th Aug.	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STRAINS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA NINGPO AND SHANGHAI HUIHOW AND HAIPHONG SWATOW AND FOCHOW AMOI AND SHANGHAI HANKOW CHIU AND LLOU TSINGTAI, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, and TIENTSIN	"LINAN" "SHAOHING" "HUPPEH" "IOHANG" "SHANGHAI" "TEAN" "KAIFONG" "NANCHANG" "KUEICHOW"	On 27th July, 4 P.M. On 27th July, 4 P.M. On 28th July, 11 P.M. On 28th July, Noon. On 28th July, 4 P.M. On 28th July, 4 P.M. On 29th July, 10 A.M. On 29th July, 4 P.M. On 31st July, 4 P.M.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUR- DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, Brisbane, Sydney, with Transshipment for NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"TAIYUAN"	On 3rd Aug., 4 P.M.	

MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accom-
modation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining
Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light through-
out and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked
through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo
on Through Bills of Lading to all Yantai and Northern China Ports.

REIDUCHE SALOON FAKES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
HONGKONG, 27th July, 1903.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STRAINS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"PRINZ LUDWIG"	Wed., 29th July, at Noon.	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ REGENT LUPTOLD"	About Wed., 29th July.	
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY, and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	Thursday, 13th Aug., at 5 P.M.	
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BOERNE"	Beginning of Aug.	

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELOHERS & CO.
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1903.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STRAINS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Monday, 27th July, 4 P.M.	
SANDAKAN	"LAUSANG"	Tuesday, 28th July, Noon.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAUSANG"	Thursday, 30th July, Noon.	
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 31st July, 4 P.M.	
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 7th Aug., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"POOKSANG"	Friday, 14th Aug., Noon.	

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers "KWONGSANG" and "POOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for
Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing
a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout
with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin
and Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuda, Lahad, Dava, Simporia, Taiwan,
Usulan, Jasselan and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
HONGKONG, 25th July, 1903.

GENERAL MANAGERS

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British
Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean,
Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports,
and all North and South American Ports.
Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to
Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR	STRAINS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SLAVONIA	S.S. SLAVONIA	About 29th July	
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. SAXONIA	S.S. SAXONIA	9th Aug.	
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. SILVIA	S.S. SILVIA	23rd Aug.	
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. SLAVONIA	S.S. SLAVONIA	6th Sept.	
FOR MARSHALLS, ANTWERP & HAMBURG: S.S. SPEZIA	S.S. SPEZIA	About Mid. of Sept.	
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. AMERICA	S.S. AMERICA	20th Sept.	

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1903.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

EXTRA SAILING EUROPEAN LINE.
FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE,
PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built Passenger Steamer

"KAMO MARU"

(Tons 9000 Gross Reg.—Captain F. L. SOMMER)

Will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 12th August, at Daylight.
Every known Comfort provided on Board for Travellers: First Class Staterooms
Available comprising ordinary Two Berth Cabins, Single Berth Cabins and Full Suite.
Elegant Dining Saloon, Drawing Room, Social Hall and Smoking Room. Electric Light
and Electric Fans throughout. Barber Saloon, Dark Room and Laundry. Doctor and
Stewardess. Unexcelled service.
Cheapest Passage Rates to Europe and Around-the-World. For further particulars, apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

1069



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STRAINS.	SAILING DATES 1903.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	"KAWACHI MARU" Capt. H. Petersen.	Tues., 5th Aug., at Daylight.
YOKOHAMA, B.C., SEATTLE, WASH., KEBLUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	"AKI MARU" Capt. M. Yagi. "IYO MARU" Capt. S. Ishikawa.	TUESDAY, 18th Aug. at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 1st Sept., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE	"KUMANO MARU" Capt. N. Matheson. "YAWATA MARU" Capt. K. Homma.	FRIDAY, 7th Aug., at Noon. FRIDAY, 4th Sept., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	"YTOBORU MARU" Capt. K. Sato.	MONDAY, 27th July.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	"MOYORI MARU" Capt. J. Hande.	THURSDAY, 30th July.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"YAWATA MARU" Capt. K. Homma. "TAMBA MARU" Capt. C. H. Butler.	WED., 5th Aug., at Noon. FRIDAY, 7th August.

† Fitted with Marconi's System of Wireless Telegraphy. † Cargo only. †
† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada
and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic
Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama,
1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.
For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's
Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1903.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI. RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK. SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STRAINS	DATE OF SAILING.
VLADIVOSTOK	"ARCONIA"	End of July.
SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO	"CURONIA"	On 14th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"CATHAY"	Middle of Aug.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN	"CATHAY"	Middle of Sept.

For further Particulars, apply to
HONGKONG, 18th July, 1903.MELOHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

CHARGEURS REUNIS FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

OUTWARD via Suez:—Antwerp, Dunkirk, La Pallice, Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Colombo,
Singapore, Hongkong, China, Japan, (Fuking, Tientsin), Kobe, Yokohama,
Genoa to Hongkong in 20 Days.
NAPLES to Hongkong in 29 Days.
Unique Opportunity to make a Tour in North China and Japan with Great Speed,
Safety and Comfort.

TRANSPACIFIC:—Victoria (B.C.), Vancouver, Seattle, San Francisco.

CONNECTING WITH CANADIAN-PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Freight to Overland } via Vancouver
Passengers to Overland and Europe } 13 Days
YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER }
YOKOHAMA to LONDON and PARIS } 23 Days

HOMEWARD via MAGELLAN STRAITS:—Mexico, River Plate, Brazil, La Pallice, Liverpool.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

= OUESSANT 27th Aug.	= MALTE 13th Oct.
	= CEYLAN 26th Nov.
	= COARSE 11th Jan. 09

† No Passengers. † Intermediate Class and Rates of Passage.
† New Twin Screw, 16,000 tons Displacement, 1st Class accommodation, Splendidly
equipped with single berth Cabins. All Round the World Tickets by these boats.

For further Particulars, apply to—

P. NALIN, ACTING AGENT,
FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1903.



HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between
Hongkong and Manila. Saloon, amidships. Electric Light, Perfect
Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-
date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2500	R. W. Atwood	Manila	On 8th Aug., Noon.
ZAFIRO	2500	R. Rodger	Manila	

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1903.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half of July	JAVA	Second half of July
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of July	JAPAN	Second half of July
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half of Aug.	JAVA	First half of Aug.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of Aug.	SHANGHAI	First half of Aug.
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half of Aug.	JAVA	First half of Aug.
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half of Aug.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Aug.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a
limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on
through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 375.York Buildings, 1st Floor,
Hongkong, 18th July, 1903.

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
HONGKONG, &c.

TICKETS to all parts of the world. SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Head Office for the Far East:—
16, DES VOGES ROAD,
HONGKONG.Japan Office:
14, WATER STREET,
YOKOHAMA.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS	TELEGRAPHIC
AMABA, British str., 1526, Matlock, 19th July— Hongkong 15th July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	TELEGRAPHIC, British str., 1340, J. Williams, 22nd July—Saigon 17th July, General— Chinese.
ASIA, British str., 2336, Harry Gankroger, 19th July—San Francisco 23rd June, and Shanghai 17th July, Mail and General— O. & O. S. S. Co.	TJIBODAS, Dutch str., 2247, P. Zwart, 20th July—Moji 14th July, Coal and General— Java-China-Japan Lijn.
BANGKOK, German str., 1337, T. Nicolaisen, 19th July—Bangkok 9th July, Rice and Meal—Butterfield & Swire.	WINGSANG, British str., 1517, D. A. King, 21st July—Waha 1st July, and Chinkiang 17th July—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
BARA, British str., 2404, Whyte, 24th July— New York 7th May, and Durban 28th June, Case Oil—Standard Oil Co.	SAILING TENDERS
COURTFIELD, British str., 4897, John Wiseman, 25th May—Moji 20th May, Coal—Mitsui, Bussan Kaisha.	JUTREPOLIS, British ship, 2493, Stewart, 6th June—San Francisco 5th April, Case Oil— Standard Oil Co.
DAKOTAH, British str., 2593, Ross, 24th July —from San Francisco, Bulk Oil—Standard Oil Co.	KING GEORGE, British ship, 2057, Tucker, 2nd July—New York 12th March, Case Oil— Standard Oil Co.
DRUPAR, Norwegian str., 1102, J. Bing, 10th July—Chefoo 4th July, General—Asgard, Thorsen & Co.	
FAUSANG, British str., 1411, M. Malkins, 24th July—Shimonoseki 18th July, Rice— Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
HINSANG, British str., 1524, A. G. Smith, 12th July—Hongkong 10th July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
HUPEN, British str., 1205, G. J. Spink, 24th July—Haiphong 19th July, and Hoihow 23rd July, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
ICHANG, British str., 1321, L. Jones, 15th July—Newchwang and Chefoo 9th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
KAIFONG, British str., 987, Mathias, 24th July —Cebu and Iloilo 20th July, General— Butterfield & Swire.	
KANSU, British str., 1142, James Speed, 14th July—Wuhu 9th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	
KATHARINE PARK, British str., 2075, W. H. Copp, 8th July—Calcutta via Yokohama and Kobe 12th May, General—Deyo Kisen Kaisha.	
KONG WAI, German str., 1115, J. Köhler, 24th July—Bangkok 19th July, Rice— Butterfield & Swire.	
KWANGTAN, Chinese str., 1536, Wm. H. Lunt, 24th July—Amoy 22nd July, General— Chinese.	
KWONGSANG, British str., 1428, W. Palmer, Baker, 24th July—Shanghai 17th July, and Swatow 23rd, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
LAISANG, British str., 2224, E. J. Tadd, 20th July—Calcutta 17th July, and Singapore 15th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
LEUNGKOW, British str., 1215, H. Harder, 21st July—Newchwang 15th July, General— Butterfield & Swire.	
LIGHTNING, British str., 2122, A. E. Gentles, 12th July—Calcutta & Singapore 6th July, General—David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	
LINAN, British str., 1251, C. Williams, 19th July—Haiphong 15th July, and Hoihow 18th, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
MAUSANG, British str., 1044, Wiggall, 17th July—Sandakan 11th July, and Amber and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
MANCHE, French str., 1044, W. J. Miller, 20th July—Rice—Messageries Maritimes.	
NANCHANG, British str., 1044, W. J. Miller, 24th July—Newchwang 10th July, and Chefoo 17th, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
NIPON, Austrian str., 4017, E. Tarabochia, 23rd July—Shanghai 13th July, General— Sander, Wieler & Co.	
NUMANTIA, German str., 2804, H. Feldtmann, 21st July—Portland 20th June, and Moji 18th July, Flour—Portland & Co.	
PROMETHEUS, Nor. str., 1023, O. Kerslundsen, 9th July—Saigon 4th July, Rice— Asgard Thorsen & Co.	
REIDAR, Norwegian str., 6300, C. Stangebye, 12th July—Moji 5th July, Coals—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	
SERSTAD, Norwegian str., 612, S. Tananger, 16th July—Bangkok 8th July, Rice and General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
SHANGHAI, British str., 1228, F. Boyd, 14th July —Chinkiang 9th July, General—Butter- field & Swire.	
SHRELA, British str., 2236, T. Ogilvy, 9th July —Pugot Sound via Hakodadi and Moji 3rd June, Flour—Dodwell & Co.	
SIGAL, German str., 940, G. Schiackter, 17th July—Saigon 13th July, General—Jensen & Co.	
STANDAR, Norwegian str., 804, H. N. Ball, 17th July—Singapore 10th July, General— Wallen & Co.	
TAISHAN, British str., 1276, Laing, 16th July —Saigon 12th July, Rice and Meal— Bradley & Co.	
TAIWAN, British str., 1200, J. A. Martin, 23rd July—Bangkok 16th July, Rice—Chinese.	
TEAN, British str., 1346, A. W. Oosterbridge, 24th July—Manila 21st July, General— Butterfield & Swire.	

CLEANSE YOUR BLOOD
WITH GRIMAUD & CO'S
SARSAPARILLA

The original sarsaparilla, recom-
mended for the
last 40 years for
lymphatic diseases,
eruptions, boils,
and all disorders
of the skin.

GRIMAUD & CO.
PARIS

Butler, Palmer & Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

The P. H. Luitpold, with the German mail of the 30th June, left Singapore on Thursday, the 23rd inst., at 5 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, at daylight.

FOR	PER	DATE
Macao	Sat Tai	Monday, 27th, 1.15 P.M.
Ningpo and Shanghai	Shanghai	Monday, 27th, 3.0 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Nippon	Monday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kwonggang	Monday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Vandavia	Monday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai Yokohama and Kobe	Tyikini	Monday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Hupei	Monday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Yokohama and Hiphong	Mauang	Tuesday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Sandakan	Ichong	Tuesday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Focchow	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Macao	Tean	Tuesday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy and Shanghai	Kayfong	Wednesday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila		
Cebu and Iloilo		
Koelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu		
Yokohama, Honolulu, San Francisco, and		
Portland		

EUROPE, & C. INDIA VIA TUTICORIN.
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Macao, Canton and Nanchang.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya and
Makassar.

Macao, Canton and Nanchang.
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji.
Wohaiwan, Chifoo and Tientsin.
Manila.

Manila.
Kobe, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji.
Kobe, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji.
Kobe, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji.

KEELING, JAPAN, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ,
YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, and SAN
FRANCISCO.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the
time fixed for departure of the mail.
Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Macao, Canton and Nanchang.
Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Cook
town, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney,
Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Mel-
bourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle.

EUROPE, & C. INDIA VIA TUTICORIN.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon. Extra
Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes
in time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail.)

Singapore, Penang and Colombo.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji.
Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns,
Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
Manila.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA,
SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and
SAN FRANCISCO.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the
time fixed for departure of the mail.
Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Manila, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Simpson-
hafen, Bayreuth, Malaga, Bremen,
Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New
Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and
Fremantle.

Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji.
Mails for "CANTON," "WUHAN" and "SAMSUI" will be closed on week-days at 7.30
a.m., and at 6 p.m. until further notice.
A Mail for Macao is despatched per s.s. Sui An on week-days 7.15 a.m., on Sunday
the mail for Macao is closed at 8 a.m.
Mails for NAGASAKI and SOERABAYA are closed every week-day at 6 p.m.
Mails for "KANTON" and "WUHAN" are closed every week-day at 6 p.m. On
Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m.
No mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

MONEY LETTERS.—The Post Office declines responsibility for unregistered letters
containing bank notes or jewellery, and where Registration has been neglected WILL MAKE NO
enquiries into alleged losses of such (Postal Guide 121).
LOCAL DELIVERIES.—Separate boxes have been provided for posting Correspondence for the
Town, Kowloon, and the Peak. The Boxes are under the Window at the East end of the Verandah
in Queen's Road.

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON	July 25th
Telegraphic Transfer	1.04
Bank Bills, on demand	1.04
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1.04
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1.04
Credits, at 4 months sight	1.04
Documentary Bills 4 months sight	1.04
ON NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	23.5
Credits, at 4 months sight	23.5
ON GERMANY	
on demand	188
Bank Bills, on demand	431
Credits, at 60 days sight	441
ON BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	1351
Bank, on demand	1351
ON CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	1351
Bank, on demand	1351
ON SHANGHAI	
Bank, at sight	741
Private, 30 days sight	741
Yokohama, On demand	88
ON MANILA	
On demand—Pases	881
ON SINGAPORE	
On demand	771
ON BATAVIA	
On demand	1071 p.m.
ON HONGKONG	
On demand	35
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.95
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$37.70
SILVER, per oz.	\$24.7

SUBSIDIARY COINS.	per cent.
Chinese 20 cents pieces	\$0.00 discount.
" 10 "	9.40
Hongkong 20 "	8.65
" 10 "	8.70

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P.M. str. Mongolia sailed from Shanghai on the 25th inst., and is due to arrive at this port to-day at 6 a.m.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. P. E. Luitpold carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 30th ult., left Singapore on 23rd inst. at 5 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow at daylight.
The I.G.M. str. Prinz Ludwig left Shanghai on the 24th inst. at 3 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow at 6 p.m.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Apex str. Arratoon Apear from Calcutta left Singapore on the morning of the 27th inst., and may be expected here to-morrow morning.
THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.R. str. Empress of India left Vancouver on the 15th inst. p.m. for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The J.-O.-J. Lijn str. Tykimi left Macassar for this port on the 19th inst., and may be expected here to-day at daylight, and will leave for Japan ports on the same day p.m.
The H.A.L. str. Sironia left Singapore on the 22nd inst. at 5 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow at noon.
The German str. Borneo left Sandakan on the 23rd inst. p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow p.m.
The N.Y.K. str. Myori Maru (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 23rd inst., and is expected here on the 29th inst.
The N.Y.K. str. Yawata Maru (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 23rd inst., and is expected here on the 3rd prox.
The Russian str. Arcadia left Colombo via Singapore on the 19th inst. afternoon, and may be expected here on or about 3rd prox.
The C.P.R. str. Glen arg left Vancouver p.m. on the 2nd inst. for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

THE J.-O.-J. Lijn str. Tykimi left Macassar for this port on the 19th inst., and may be expected here to-day at daylight, and will leave for Japan ports on the same day p.m.
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The N.Y.K. str. Yawata Maru (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 23rd inst., and is expected here on the 3rd prox.
The Russian str. Arcadia left Colombo via Singapore on the 19th inst. afternoon, and may be expected here on or about 3rd prox.
The C.P.R. str. Glen arg left Vancouver p.m. on the 2nd inst. for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

THE J.-O.-J. Lijn str. Tykimi left Macassar for this port on the 19th inst., and may be expected here to-day at daylight, and will leave for Japan ports on the same day p.m.
The H.A.L. str. Sironia left Singapore on the 22nd inst. at 5 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow at noon.
The German str. Borneo left Sandakan on the 23rd inst. p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow p.m.
The N.Y.K. str. Myori Maru (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 23rd inst., and is expected here on the 29th inst.
The N.Y.K. str. Yawata Maru (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 23rd inst., and is expected here on the 3rd prox.
The Russian str. Arcadia left Colombo via Singapore on the 19th inst. afternoon, and may be expected here on or about 3rd prox.
The C.P.R. str. Glen arg left Vancouver p.m. on the 2nd inst. for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, July 25th.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Albion	£s 200	Nominal.
Banks		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$775.
National B. of China	40	\$51, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	125	61, sellers
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$104, sellers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$81, sellers
China Provident	\$10	\$94, buyers
Cotton Mills		
Ewo.	£s 50	£s 63.
Hongkong	£s 10	£s 111.
International	£s 75	£s 67.
Loon Kung Mow	£s 100	£s 85.
Soychee	£s 500	£s 242.
Dairy Farm	\$8	\$191, buyers
Docks and Wharves		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$471, sales
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$103.
New Amoy Dock	\$50	\$94, sellers
Shanghai Dock	£s 100	£s 104.
Shai & H. Wharf	£s 100	£s 209.
Fenwick & Co. Geo.	\$25	\$12, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas	210	\$185.
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$161, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$89, sellers
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$230, buyers
H.K. Milling Co. Ltd.	\$100	Nominal.
In Liquidation	\$10	\$24, sales & sel.
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	\$24, sales & sel.
Insurance		
Canton	\$50	\$220, sellers
China Fire	\$25	\$292, sales & b.
China Traders	\$25	\$261, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$215, sellers
North China	\$25	\$178, sellers
Union	\$100	\$785, sellers
Yangtze	\$50	\$155, buyers
Land and Building		
Hongkong Land	\$100	\$971, sales & b.
Humphreys' Estate	\$10	\$10.
Kowloon Land & B.	\$50	\$26, buyers
Shanghai Land & B.	£s 100	£s 122.
West Point Building	\$50	\$48, sellers
Mining		
Charbonnages	£s 250	\$580, buyers
Rauks	£s 150	\$7, sales
Peak Tramways	\$10	\$14.
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$2, sellers
Relineries		
China Sugar	\$100	\$120, sellers
Union Sugar	\$100	\$22.
Steamship Companies		
China and Malacca	\$25	\$15, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$38.
H. Canton & M.	\$15	\$28, sales & sel.
Indo-China S.N. Co.	\$5	\$48.
Shell Transport Co.	\$1	\$45, pure div.
Star Ferry	\$10	\$23, buyers
Do, New	\$5	\$12, sellers
South China M. Post	\$25	\$23.
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$5.
Stores & Dispensaries		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$10.
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$64.
Watkins	\$10	\$9.
Watson & Co. A. S.	\$10	\$24, sales
Weissmann, Ltd.	100	\$150, buyers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$12, buyers
Do, Founders	\$10	\$240, buyers
Union Waterboat Co.	\$10	\$10, buyers

V. KENON & SMYTH.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 27th to 2nd August, 1908.

Day	Month	High Water.		Low Water.	
		Mean Time.	Height.	Mean Time.	Height.
Mon.	27	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tue.	28	10 38	4	3 41	0 8
Wed.	29	11 3	7	2 16	3 3
Thurs.	30	11 58	4	3 10	3 3
Fri.	31	0 7	4	4 47	0 7
Sat.	1	0 32	4	5 58	0 7
Sun.	2	11 11	6	6 25	1 3
		11 48	7	6 57	1 7

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 26th.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.78	29.77	29.70
Temperature	83	84	84
Humidity	83	83	81
Wind Direction	8	0	8
Force	1	0	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0	0	0

Highest open air Temperature on 26th.....86

Lowest open air Temperature on 26th.....77

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FOR 1908

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Hongkong, 15th February, 1908. 338.



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